

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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### THE MAINE FARMER

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### THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1835.

#### Ignorance of the proper mode of Cooking Vegetables.

A paper written by that veteran Seedsman, Grant Thornburn, and published in Hovey's American Magazine on the "future progress of Gardening in America," contains some very excellent remarks upon this subject. He thinks, and rightly too, that this evil is a great retarding cause to the progress of Gardening. What are they good for? is the invariable question asked when any new or strange vegetable is recommended. How is it to be used? And they are slow indeed to cultivate what they know nothing about. Much of this ignorance is excusable, and much of it is unpardonable. How many of our farmers raise any asparagus or even know how it is to be used? How many of them raise any celery or know how it is used? But very few indeed. A Cauliflower or a Brocoli is an utter stranger to them. By the way, it is not long since a farmer procured some plants of Brocoli from a neighbor which he thought were cabbage plants. He cultivated them as he would any cabbage, expecting in the fall to gather a bountiful crop of heads for winter's use—but as autumn came his cabbages began to throw out branches, and then buds, and then a profusion of yellow flowers, bedecking it out as gaily as if it were July. Great was the astonishment. Some thought there was a witch somewhere in the land. Others read doleful forebodings of disasters and mishaps and sickness and death, at any rate "something was going to happen," and all was dark and doubtful until it was explained by one who knew the "nature of herbs" a little better. Another story, if you please. Some of our readers will remember cultivating a beet called Sinclair's Beet—but which instead of sending up a common sized beet leaf above ground, and a long blooded tap root under ground—threw up a profusion of large succulent leaves with long white tender leaf-stocks and had a root as ragged and gnarly as a *hack-matack* in a bog. All hands were puzzled. It was verily believed that some uncouth *fielder* had made love clandestinely to the parent stock, and produced an "odd fish" enough.—But that old revealer of secrets—Time, at length brought out the truth, viz: that it never was and never pretended to be a "raal blood beet"—but no more or less than itself, the legitimate uses of which were two fold. The leafstock, boiled as they should be, made a very good substitute for asparagus, and the leaves themselves were excellent Greens, &c.

It would be well enquire into the uses of vege-

tables, and not be behind the world in the knowledge of the comforts of life.

#### A nap at Noon.

We had swallowed a goodly dinner of "boiled pot," that is to say, beef, pork & potatoes with the usual *quantum* of cabbage, turnips, brown bread and other *etceteras* commonly found on a farmer's table, and feeling exceedingly comfortable and withal satisfied as it regarded both the inner and outer man, we elevated our feet upon the jams—and—smoked our pipe? No Sir, no such thing—we have ridiculous habits enough without adding that to the number. No Sir, we had nothing to do with the pipe, but we carefully laid our *sage* head a little one sidedly upon our off shoulder, and sunk into one of those profound reveries which a *clear conscience* and a full stomach oftentimes produce. We thought of the ways of the world—of its follies, its rush and bustle about nothing at all. We were surveying with all the calmness of a Philosopher the train of blustering windbags and the grotesque pageantry of would be greatness that strutted and swaggered along in review before the minds' eye, that faithful sentinel of the brain, when we felt our eyelids irresistibly drawn together, with a fellow feeling like old and tried friends, and we gradually lost, as people sometimes will, all consciousness of our own particular identity and the presence of material things around us. It seemed that we were in a rather singular place. Something like earth was extended before us, a blue vault was spread above, and in it was a bright and golden spot which dazzled the eyes to look upon. Little square kind of boxes with doors and windows, and of various shapes and colors, were scattered about more or less abundantly, and they contained animals of rather singular construction, which walked upright upon two legs with an air of conscious superiority. They were of all ages and sizes, and we soon discovered them to be exceedingly wayward and irregular in their conduct. They were proud of show, insomuch that pieces of what appeared to be the covering to a species of worm or caterpillar, and the skin and covering of certain four legged animals were sought after with great avidity to put upon their bodies, & nothing could exceed the strange fantastic air which some of these little fellows would put on, when they could procure a more fresh and shining piece than any of the rest. They seemed to be exceedingly fond of power, and it was amusing to see what effect it had upon some of them when they get a little more of certain articles together than their neighbors, especially if it consisted of a number of little round pieces of whitish or yellow metal, cut in the shape of little wheels with various devices or images upon them. They would swell up to an astonishing degree,—it seemed to affect them so strangely, and one or two of them who had been a little more successful than the rest, actually burst with an explosion like a roasting acorn.

Our curiosity became excited, and being anxious to ascertain more respecting these nondescripts, we drew near to a spot where there was a greater clus-

ter of them, and placed ourselves in a situation to examine very minutely their motions. We soon discovered that we had been exceedingly fortunate in the position we had chosen—for we had located ourselves in the neighborhood of an old veteran who was giving out rules and regulations to the rest of his fellows. He had evidently lived a great number of years and been a close observer of things. The great end of our existence, said he, is *SELF*. This is the very thing for which we were created. It is the very essence, the focus of existence. Whatever administers therefore to the gratification and aggrandizement of self, is in the very nature of things reasonable and right. It is the fulfilment of the law of nature which brought about our existence, for as this existence is an individual quality, a single attribute confined to but one, it is evident that it must be for the sole benefit of that one, that individual who possesses it, or in other words for *self* and *self* only. These facts being *self* evident and clear,—axioms as it were, which carry their own proof and demonstration in themselves, it will be useless to spend any further time on this part of the subject, but proceed to lay down a few plain rules of conduct in conformity therewith. By some means or other there is a false principle imbibed which seems to say "do as you would be done by." This you will perceive at once is directly opposite to the fundamental principles which we have laid down, and subversive to the promotion of self itself. Never do as you would be done by. It is too generous, too noble, for such finite beings as we are. There are some, however, who will try to do it, and if they will pursue such an *anti-selfish* course, it is just and right, that the faithful should profit by it. If one therefore has been so foolish as to do you a kindness be sure to forget it as soon as possible, and by all means never be guilty of returning it. If you borrow any thing never carry it home, if one lends to you never lend him in return. If any start forward with a project of utility and importance, be sure to *sneer* at it, *laugh* at it, *ridicule* it, *oppose* it, and *destroy* it if possible. If any one manifests an independence of mind, an unconquerable determination, an enterprise that will effect something useful, by all means crush him in the dust. He is a dangerous man. If then he succeeds, traduce, slander and belie him, down with him by hook or by crook. If you trade with him shave him if you can, run down, and lie about his property, cheat him if it is a possible thing. If you see one trading with another, find out all about the business, and break up the bargain, ruin his credit by hints, half told tales, and damnable innuendoes. By all means think your neighbor a simpleton and yourself the greatest in all things; no matter what. There is a rusty old proverb which says "render unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's," &c. all this is dangerous doctrine, and should be driven from among you. *Get all you can, and keep all you can get*, no matter how, or who starves by it. Let every one look out for *himself*. There are words among us called "society" and "social life"—all nonsense, mere stuff as they are now understood, subversive of our creed. You must have something to do with



others, it is true, but let it always be for your own benefit. Cultivate Self-esteem—Self-sufficiency—Self-importance—Self-love—Self-aggrandizement if you would live; and not be a base born plebeian, —never care for others, if you would live up to the laws which I have explained to you. If you would become a real aristoc—

At this moment a loud bawling of the monosyllable Cop. Cop. Cop. disturbed our slumbers. Our Devil was crying in our ears for copy. We awoke and looked around us—alas! it "was NOT ALL a dream."

For the Maine Farmer.

### Dishley and Merino Sheep.

MR. HOLMES:—Under the letter C in the Notes appended to the NORTHERN SHEPHERD, lately published by the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, is a statement entitled *Comparative estimated value of Dishleys and Merinoes*. I know not who is the writer, but whoever he may be, I am willing to believe that he intended it as a statement of facts for the public good. I trust, however, that you and he will pardon my frankness in saying that I believe the estimate incorrect, and that it ought not to be relied on by the public without being subjected to an experimental test. I know not on what grounds he (the writer,) has formed this estimate; whether from experience or wholly from conjecture, though I really cannot see how the former should have led him to the adoption of such ideas.

*Comparative estimated value of the Dishleys and Merinoes.* We will say 50 Dishleys kept as sheep are usually kept in Maine, average 4 lbs of wool per head, which will make 200 lbs.—this at 2 shillings will be

Suppose they will rear 50 lambs worth

and they will require as much keep as 75 Merinoes

75 Merinoes, the number required to eat as much as 50 Dishleys, will average 3 1-2 lbs of wool per head, amounting to 262 1-2 lbs.—this will bring 3 shillings per lb.

From this number suppose we obtain 50 lambs worth

Deduct income of Dishleys

Leaving \$64,59 in favor of Merinoes, or if the disparity in the price of wool is too much, set the Dishley at 40 cents per lb.—200 lbs. will then bring \$80 and 50 lambs at 1 dollar will swell the amount to 130 dollars—this deducted will leave \$51,25 in favor of the Merinoes.

We are led to make this comparative estimate of the value of the two breeds because public attention is directed at this time more particularly to them.

Before proceeding to comment on this statement, I beg leave to state, that I have had a little practical experience with sheep of various grades of Dishley or Bakewell blood, say from one half to three fourths, and have kept one full blooded one through two winters. I have also seen and been somewhat acquainted with several different flocks of this breed, as follows. In this State, those of C. Vaughan, Esq. of this town, and those sent to Mr. Green, of Winslow, by his brother of New York. In Massachusetts, those of Col. Jaques, Messrs. Thomas Williams, Silsbee, Stephen Williams and Charles Richmond. Those belonging to the latter gentleman were decidedly superior to any other I ever saw. They were imported in 1828. The buck, (if I remember right) weighed rising 300 lbs. I understood that his cost in England was £75 sterling.

From what I have learned by experience and observation, I am inclined to believe the above estimate erroneous in the following particulars.

1. The writer assumes that Dishley or Bakewell sheep, "kept as sheep are usually kept in Maine, will average only 4 lbs. of wool." He also assumes that Merinoes kept in the same manner, will average 3 1-2 lbs. per head. Now, sir, whether the assumption in relation to the Dishleys is correct or not, I cannot now say, nor do I believe that any body else can, for I suppose that most of the Dishleys in this State are wintered a little better than sheep are "usually" wintered here, so that we cannot say positively what they would do with the "usual" keeping that he speaks of. But with regard to the Merinoes, will they average 3 1-2 lbs with the "usual" keeping of Maine? I answer no, and so I believe almost every one will answer. Now admitting that the Dishleys would not yield more than the 4 lbs. of wool per head, with this "usual" keeping, has he proved or can he prove, that the Merinoes with "usual" keeping, would average 3 1-2 lbs. per head? There is no doubt, sir, that Merinoes may be made to average 3 1-2 lbs. of wool per head, and even much more, but I think this "usual" management and keeping of Maine, will never produce it. My opinion is, that the same treatment which will cause the Merinoes to produce 3-12 lbs. of wool, will produce more than 4 lbs. with the Dishleys; and I think it might be set as high as 6 lbs. The average weight of fleeces of the Dishley breed, in England and in this country, is set down at 8 lbs. The English also set the average of Merinoes (in the books) at 3 1-2 lbs. The relative proportion is what we want to get at. Now if the proportion given in the estimate is correct, why have not the English farmers and others who have kept the two breeds, found it out before? Why have they been so long in a mistake?

2. The writer of the above estimate says, "50 Dishleys will require as much keeping as 75 Merinoes." I should like to know whether this has been proved by experiment. If it has not, what reasons can be given for such an assertion or conclusion? I know of none. It is nothing more than an hypothesis, bottomed probably, on the erroneous supposition that animals eat in proportion to their weight. This principle may be correct when all other circumstances are equal, and only then. But in this case they are not equal. Quadrupeds do not eat in proportion to their weight any more than do men. The reason is obvious. One animal possesses a faculty of converting a given amount of food into flesh, in a greater degree than this faculty is possessed by another. The Dishley sheep converts his food into flesh and fat, and the Merino turns his into the finest of wool and yolk. So far from the Dishley consuming one third more food than the Merino, I believe he consumes less, and I certainly could afford to keep the former at a less price per head. The Merino is apt to be particular, and the Saxon fastidious in the selection of his food. The Dishley, on the contrary, eats almost indiscriminately of every wholesome thing he can get at, and when he is filled, lies quietly down and works it up into mutton. Look at the testimony given of the Dishleys or Bakewells, in the Complete Grazier. "Thriving on pastures that will scarcely keep other sheep, and requiring less food than others." p. 8.

I would beg leave to call the attention of the writer of this estimate, to an article on "Bakewell Sheep and Mutton" in Mr. I. I. Hitchcock's "Farmer and Gardener and Live Stock Breeder and Manager," vol. 1, No. 1, which I wish you would insert here. [We have not the paper at hand.]

From this article it appears that John Barney, Esq. of Philadelphia, sold 13 yearling wethers of

the Dishley breed, the aggregate weight of whose carcasses was 1490 1-2 lbs! also 5 ewes (age not mentioned) the total weight of which was 581 lbs, making a grand total weight of 18 sheep of 2071 1-2 lbs.!!

3. This estimate makes no difference in the price of Dishley and Merino lambs, but sets both at a dollar a head. Query. Will the author inform me where I can buy some full blood Dishley lambs at that price? Now although he supposes that the Dishleys, on account of their extra size, would eat more by one half than the Merinoes, yet it would seem by the estimate that the lambs are no larger, or if they are, cannot be worth any more. How is this?

I offer the following estimate in lieu of the one above inserted, and I have no objection to leaving it to you, Mr. Editor, to say which is nearest the true standard.

Fifty Dishleys, with the management required to make Merinoes produce 32 lbs. will average 6 lbs. per fleece, which would be 300 lbs. This at 40 cents per lb. (which would certainly be low enough for the present,) would bring \$120. Fifty lambs would be worth, admitting they were as common as Merinoes, 9s. per head, \$75—total \$195.

Fifty Merinoes may average 3 1-2 lbs. per fleece, which would be 175 lbs. This at 3s. per lb. will bring \$87,50. Fifty lambs, (I say nothing of the less certainty of the Merinoes raising lambs than the Dishleys,) at 6s. \$50—total 137,50.

So it will stand thus:

Income of Dishleys	\$195
do Merinoes	\$137,50
Leaving a balance in favor of the Dishleys of	\$57,50

Or if I have set the wool of the Dishleys too high, set it at 2s., and still there is a balance of \$37,50 in their favor.

I would not ask the whole farming community to receive this estimate and practice upon it, because I am satisfied that it is best for some to raise one breed of sheep and one kind of wool, and others a second, and others a third, so that the whole demand of the market may be supplied, whereas it could not be if only one breed of sheep was kept.

SANFORD HOWARD.

Hallowell, April, 1835.

N. B. From what I have said in the above communication, I do not wish it to be inferred that I on the whole think lightly of the "Northern Shepherd;" on the contrary, I think it contains much valuable matter for the farmers of Maine, and would be worth to them an hundred fold more than its cost. I have made the observations on the "estimate" referred to, because I thought it was wrong, and calculated to operate injuriously on those who are endeavoring to introduce to a certain extent the Dishley or Bakewell breed of sheep.

An enquiry is in progress, by which it is expected some additional facts on this subject will be elicited; which, together with some supplementary remarks, will constitute a future communication.

For the Maine Farmer.

### Potatoes.

MR. HOLMES:—Sir, I propose giving the results of experiments which I made the past season on seeding the potatoe. Perhaps your readers remember I last spring promised to make such experiments and communicate the results for the Farmer. I carefully selected a piece of ground of even soil consisting of 16 rows of 20 hills each. I manured it in the hill as evenly as possible. I then weighed the seed and planted 8 rows commencing on one



side, each row with different seed, in the order observed in the tables below. I then planted the 8 remaining rows commencing on the other side in the same order so that if my experimentground were better on one side than it were on the other, I should be likely from a combined experiment to obtain a fair result.

I shall give the results of the experiments separately that your readers may see there exists a similarity in them.

I dug counted and weighed separately the product of each row, and after deducting the weight of the seed as was very important in order to arrive at a correct conclusion, as the weight of the seed varied from 7 1-2 to 19 3-4 lbs. I found the result exactly as follows.

#### FIRST EXPERIMENT.

	Weight.	No. per 60 lbs.
Seed ends	54	274
Middles	49 3-4	316
Butts	58	317
Large whole	67 1-4	286
Small whole	62 1-2	241
Cut longitudinally	57	234
Double seed	56	329
Drills	61 1-2	310

#### SECOND EXPERIMENT.

	Weight.	No. per 60 lbs.
Seed ends	55	282
Middles	51 3-4	318
Butts	55	339
Large whole	55 1-4	275
Small whole	49 1-2	287
Cut longitudinally	61	274
Double seed	51	340
Drills	62 1-2	324

#### COMBINED RESULT.

	Weight.	No. per 60 lbs.
Seed ends	109	278
Middles	101 1-2	317
Butts	113	328
Large whole	122 1-2	280
Small whole	112	264
Cut longitudinally	118	254
Double seed	107	334
Drills	124	317

If your readers feel the interest in following out these experiments and reducing them to practice which I felt in making them they will do it.

Plough Boy.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### Potatoes.

MR. HOLMES:—The time for planting having nearly arrived, I offer you the result of two experiments, made in the culture of potatoes the past season—one for the purpose of ascertaining which of the various kinds grown in this vicinity, would be most prolific—the others to determine the propriety of cutting seed for planting.

#### FIRST EXPERIMENT.

Six rows were planted 5 feet 10 inches long, 30 inches apart, the seed being above mediocrity in size, but not the largest; and planted 16 inches from each other by exact measure. The soil was a rich sandy loam, no manure being applied.

No. 1, was planted with the common round white or yellow potatoe, known and cultivated, I believe throughout New England.

No. 2, "Ladies Fingers," so called here. A white potatoe, long and slender in shape, and extremely full of eyes. A favorite with me.

No. 3, Laplanders—large, long and of a red color. I believe they are generally denominated Laplanders.

No. 4, "Franconia" potatoe, of a dark blueish purple color and generally flatish shape. The name is peculiar to this vicinity, I conclude, they having first been brought here from Franconia N. H., but I meet with them in most parts of the country, yet

I know of no general cognomen belonging to them. They are the earliest potatoe we have.

No. 5, "Pink eyes." A potatoe of the color of No. 1, with red eyes, and of late quite a favorite and pretty generally known, I believe, by this name.

No. 6, Schoodic Blues—so called here; otherwise Kidney potatoes, having a shape somewhat like a kidney and of the same color as No. 4, and came to us from "Down East."

#### RESULTS.

No. 1 produced 2 1-2 bushels.

" 2	2	"	3 pecks.
" 3	2	"	3 "
" 4	3	"	3 "
" 5	4	"	6 quarts.
" 6	1	"	3 pecks.

#### EXPERIMENT No. 2.

Nine potatoe hills of one kind, were planted as follows, viz:

No. 1, one large potatoe,

No. 2, " " " cut into halves,

No. 3, " " " cut into quarters,

No. 4, the eyes only of a large potatoe,

No. 5, a large potatoe from which the eyes were cut out.

No. 6, 7, 8 and 9, the same as No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, except that on the latter 2 spoonfuls of plaster were put into each hill.

The ground the same as in the other instance.

#### RESULT.

No. 1, produced 27 potatoe weighing 6 lbs.

2,	"	26	"	"	6 " 8 oz.
3,	"	27	"	"	5 "
4,	"	16	"	"	1 " 3 "
5,	"	11	"	"	1 " 7 "
6,	"	17	"	"	4 " 8 "
7,	"	23	"	"	6 " 7 "
8,	"	48	"	"	8 " 8 "
9,	"	23	"	"	4 " 3 "

As the cultivation of potatoes is of vast importance to this country, it becomes alike important that we should pursue the most advantageous method in that culture and select the kinds which are most productive. Nothing can instruct on these points, so fully as actual experiment and this, repeated and varied under different circumstances. I propose therefore, that experiment be made during the present season, in various parts of the state for the same purpose for which the above named miniature experiments were made; and that when completed by the harvest, the result be published in the Farmer. I propose that the manner adopted as above, be the one adopted now, except that we plant the rows 3 feet distant, and that in experiment No. 2, we plant only as in No. 1, 2 and 3, and that in every instance good rich land be used, without manure, that no uncertainty may result from an inequality in its application. I apprehend that from such multiplied and extended experiments, a result will be found more satisfactory than any yet discovered.

S. F. B.

Buckfield, May 1, 1835.

Such experiments are valuable to all practical men, and we feel exceedingly obliged to our correspondents Plough Boy and S. F. B. not only for the care they have practised in conducting them but also for their goodness in communicating them for publication.—ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### Ruta Baga.

MR. HOLMES:—As the time has arrived when farmers are about putting their seed into the ground I wish to make a few observations through the medium of your paper on the propriety of raising more of those crops which are of the most profit, considering the expense of cultivation.

In this section of the country, (Penobscot county,) where hay is never worth less than twelve dollars per ton, and frequently eighteen, and is now worth twenty five, it should be the first care of the farmer to provide a substitute for hay, to use on his farm, and sell as much as possible. As a substitute for hay, nothing can be raised so cheap as ruta bage; and there is no seed put into the ground, that is so sure of yielding a good crop, if properly managed; and for directions on that point, I would your readers to the communication of "C. F." on page 132 vol. 2, Maine Farmer, to whom I am under obligations for a good crop last year, and "P. W." page 155 same vol. in these two communications will be found information sufficient to enable one who knows nothing about the culture, to commence and go on successfully. It is there stated that 500 bushels or 15 tons is an average crop per acre; and the culture is certainly not more expensive than that of potatoes. Now by cultivating one acre of this crop it will enable a farmer to sell at least five tons of hay without diminishing the quantity of manure he will make on his place.

A very exact and observing farmer told me the other day that for the last two months he had been under the necessity of keeping his stock on wheat straw, ruta bage and potatoes, & that the expense of keeping in good order was not so much as it would be on hay at ten dollars per ton. One objection raised by many against feeding cattle with roots is the trouble of cutting them up, but I consider this a very small item comparing with the advantages. It can be done during the evening while nothing else would be done. While I fed my cattle on roots the past winter, it was my custom after supper to take my basket and knife, go into my cellar and in two hours could cut enough to last my whole stock a day. I carried them out as I wanted to use them.

Our winters here are so very long and tedious, that cattle fed entirely on dry hay, are very apt to become poor, scurvy and lousy—whereas those fed partly on roots are kept much more healthy and vigorous, and come out in the spring in much better order.

If farmers will only look into this subject, I am satisfied that the time is not far distant when ruta bage will be one of the principal crops in this part of the country—then we shall have larger, handsomer and better cattle. One great reason of our stock being of inferior quality is feeding them on dry food during our long winters.

M. S.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### Preservation of Roofs.

FRIEND HOLMES:—I have lately built me a house 28 by 38, and have adopted the following method to preserve the shingles on the roof, by applying the following preparation.

Take two barrels of tar—half a barrel of rosin—about 8 lbs of Spanish brown, and 1 lb. of lamp black—make them hot—stir them together well, and put it on with a mop, and immediately sift on pond sand. I think that it does well.

ADAM MOTT.

Wilton, 15th, 4 mo. 1835.

WOOL.—A wool grower in a neighboring town has recently sold about 900 pounds of mixed merino and saxony wool, for 68 cts. per pound. 62 cents was the highest offer made to him last summer and autumn. There is an impression among some intelligent wool growers that extensive manufacturers are about to make large importations of the foreign article for the sake of depressing prices here. From what we have seen in the papers, we should judge that wool would command as good a price this year as last, perhaps better.—Hampshire Gazette.



## Poetry.

## The Slander's Grave.

May the spot be unnoted, unknown—  
By the footsteps of man unimpressed,  
Where the corpse of the slander's carelessly thrown,  
And the turf rises over his breast!  
May no plant of affection grow there—  
No cypress, or willow, or yew,  
No fresh blooming roses to perfume the air,  
O'er the grave of the heart so untrue.  
But may all be a desert, and desolate wild,  
Where rests the remains of a heart so defiled.

May no laurel or bright evergreen,  
Near a spot so ungenial be placed,  
Nor a bud, or a blossom of verdure be seen,  
To bloom on a flowerless waste;  
But may nightshade and nettles o'erspread  
The earth where the slanderer lays,  
And their rankness diffuse o'er the covered bed,  
Where his form unlamented decays.  
For thus he while living his malice did spread,  
Whose venom e'en scathed the repose of the dead.

And may wormwood luxuriate too,  
And imbue with its rankness the air,  
And when from the heaven ascends the night dew,  
May it sleep in fell bitterness there,  
For his was a bosom of gall,  
Where feeling or pity ne'er dwelt,  
For it scattered its mildews alike over all,  
And full oft by the good were they felt.  
More fell is the slanderer's poisonous breath,  
Than the blast of the simoon—the dark wind of death.

And cold be the place of his rest,  
As the heart that is withering there!  
For his mortal existence was dark and unblest,  
And no friend o'er his grave shed a tear,  
And may such even be the just doom,  
Which on earth by the slander's given—  
For his spirit eternity hath not a home  
Of repose, in the mansions of Heaven.  
And none but the form of a demon should bear  
The heart, which a brother's fair fame would impair.

## Natural History.

Selected for the Maine Farmer.

With that part of Natural History which can be examined only by the aid of the microscope, a large portion of the community have but little acquaintance. Here follows some interesting facts respecting ANIMALCULAE, which it is hoped will prove interesting to our readers.

ANIMALCULAE, in a general sense, signifies a small animal; but here it is used to denote one so minute, that its form and parts cannot be distinguished without the aid of the microscope.

If particles of animal or vegetable matter are a few days infused in the most limpid water, on applying the smallest portion of it to the microscope, innumerable animals of various shapes are discovered. These have been denominated *Animalcula Infusoria* by the naturalists.—But their only habitation is not in infusions artificially made; the mud of ditches, the scum of stagnant waters, pools, and marshes, which to the vulgar eyes pass for the vilest matter, are the sources of admiration to the contemplative philosopher, from the rare and wonderful beings they contain. In the sand deposited by common sewers is found an animal endowed with the incredible property of resisting death, in enjoying the privilege of a real and undoubted resurrection.

The extraordinary minuteness of animalcula surpasses the conception of the human mind. Leeuwenhoek calculates, that the size of some, is to that of a mite, as a bee is to a horse; a hundred others will not exceed the thickness of a single hair; and ten thousand of a different species may be contained in the space occupied by a grain of sand. The most powerful microscope can only discover points in motion among the fluid, gradually decreasing, until they become imperceptible to the view.

The shape of animalcula is infinitely diversified. Let one suppose himself transported to a region,

where the appearance, figure, and motion of every animal is unknown, and he will form some idea of the variety presented by a drop of an infusion presented to the microscope. One animalcule is a long slender line; another is coiled up like an eel, or a serpent; some are circular, elliptical or globular; others a triangle, or a cylinder. Some resemble thin flat plates, and some may be compared to a number of articulated reeds. One is like a funnel, another like a bell; and the structure of many cannot be compared to any object familiar to our senses. Certain animalcula, such as the *proteus diffuens*, can change their figure at pleasure; being sometimes extended to immoderate length, and then contracted to a point. One moment they are inflated into a sphere, next completely flaccid, and then various eminences will project from the surface, altering them apparently into animals entirely different. Neither is the peculiar motion of animalcula less remarkable. In several species, it consists of incessant gyration on the head, as a centre, or around a particular point, as of one of the foci of an ellipse.—The progression of others is by means of leaps or undulations: some swim with the velocity of an arrow, the eye can hardly follow them; some drag their unwieldy bodies along with painful exertion; and others again seem to persist in perpetual rest. These observations lead to an important consideration, namely, the inconceivable minuteness of the organs, and the component parts of these organs, by which such motions are performed.

The *volvox globator* is a globular animalcula, of a greenish colour, visible to the naked eye. It is frequently found in the water of ditches, and marshes abounding with growing vegetables, as well as those in a decomposed state, and often in considerable numbers. Its mode of progression through the fluids is by revolving on itself, or rolling like a sphere, whence its name has been derived. This animalcula consists of extremely transparent membranaceous substances, containing minute globules, irregularly dispersed within it. On examination with a very powerful magnifier the globules appear so many young *voloxes*, each provided with its diaphanous membrane, and within that again is involved another race of descendants. Some observers have discovered even down to the fifth generation in the parent; others have not been able to see farther than the third.—When the *voloxes* have attained a certain maturity, the included young begin to move; they detach themselves from the parent, and, successively escaping from the investing substance, swim about in the infusion. When all have left it, the common envelope, or mother, becomes motionless, bursts, and disappears. Then the new *voloxes* rapidly increase in size; their included globules likewise grow, they begin to move, the parent bursts, and the young swim at large in the infusion. By isolating these animals in watch glasses, the thirteenth successive generation, from a single parent, has been obtained.

But it is time to speak of the phenomena attending the death and resurrection of one species of animalcula, called the *vorticella rotatoria*, or the wheel animal.—When the water containing the wheel animal evaporates, it becomes languid and inactive, the motion of the wheels is interrupted, they are retracted within the body, the tail loses its hold, the shape alters, and the animal dies. Its figure is now so small and distorted, that it cannot be recognised for the same being. It grows dry and hard, and on being touched with the point of a needle, flies into a thousand pieces. Yet, notwithstanding so great an alteration has taken place, the animal may be revived, though kept in this condition days, months, and even years, without interruption. All that is required for its resurrection is being moistened with water. The period of humectation necessary to the recovery of the full and active principle of life is various, according to the species of the animal, and perhaps the circumstances in which it is found. Some revive in a few minutes, others require half an hour or more. Leeuwenhoek relates, that when he affused water on a quantity of sand that had been dry thirteen days, one animalcula attempted to swim in five minutes, but another did not till after the lapse of three hours. It has been said, that those dried for years revive as soon as those that have been dry only a few hours.—The precursors of animation consist in a hard and disfigured substance beginning to swell; a point appears at one extremity, which moves, with alternate extension and contraction; the opposite part also becomes pointed: these are the head and tail.

the rest of the organs successively unfold; the wheels are displayed; the animal resumes its original shape, and swims vivaciously through the fluid.

## REFLECTIONS.

Here we are led to reflect that there is a world of animate existence and of conscious enjoyment, not perceptible by unassisted human vision. What other wonders might be disclosed had we other senses imparted to us; or were those already enjoyed rendered a thousand times more acute, we cannot even conjecture. But the more the candid mind explores the works of the Deity, the more it is constrained to feel its own ignorance, and is ready with the Psalmist to exclaim, "O Lord how manifold are thy works, in wisdom hast thou made them all!"

How wonderful the manner in which these animalcula are multiplied! How much more wonderful that they can to all human appearance be, lifeless dry dust, and yet on the application of water presently resume all their former life and activity. If God can condescend to raise anew the smallest portion of animate existence, how comforting the hope drawn from Revelation and confirmed by analogy that those bodies when dead shall rise again.—*Monitor Vol. 1.*

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE  
Parlour Magazine.

A weekly paper, devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts—the Drama—the Fashions—Tales—Essays—Biographical Sketches—the History of Woman—Works, &c. &c.—and Embellished with superior Engravings—Fine Wood Cuts—Plates of the Fashions, and Music.—Price THREE DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

THE PARLOUR MAGAZINE is now in the meridian of its popularity; and is inspiring hopes without a shadow, and cloudless prospects without a horizon, continue to cheer it on its way, we may reasonably anticipate for it a long day of triumph.

For general appearance, mechanical arrangement and typographical execution, it may justly assert its claims to rank among the most beautiful periodicals of the United States.

The Literary department is contributed to by many of the ablest writers in the country—men whose names, if they would give us permission to use them, would save us the trouble of circulating our claims on the public through the medium of a prospectus.

For Selections, the literary gardens of all America and half Europe are open to us; so that if we fail in this particular, the fault must be only attributed to our want of taste.

The "Fashions" shall meet with all due attention. We have made arrangements to obtain the earliest intelligence from London and Paris, in respect to the various changes, which shall be inserted as soon as received.

The PARLOUR MAGAZINE shall be occasionally embellished with beautiful engravings, upon interesting subjects, and plates of the newest fashions, plain or colored, as circumstances will permit; besides wood cuts in great variety, and a piece of original or well selected music, at least twice a month.

\* \* \* Highly finished portraits of all the great British and American Poets, from Chaucer downwards are in preparation, and will appear in the Magazine from time to time with a general critique on the author's works annexed to each; the head and review of Shakespear will be forthcoming in February and Bryant's will follow. To this paragraph we would especially call the reader's attention, as the undertaking is one of great interest, expense and labor.—The likenesses shall be taken from portraits by the best masters.

The PARLOUR MAGAZINE is printed on super-royal paper, in quarto form, and stitched in a handsome cover. JOHN M. MOORE.

Office 67 Liberty Street, New York.  
April 2, 1835.

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office—THE NORTHERN SHEPHERD, being a Report of a Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, upon the Diseases and Management of Sheep.  
April, 1835.



others, it is true, but let it always be for your own benefit. Cultivate Self-esteem—Self-sufficiency—Self-importance—Self-love—Self-aggrandizement if you would live; and not be a base born plebeian, —never care for others, if you would live up to the laws which I have explained to you. If you would become a real aristoc—

At this moment a loud bawling of the monosyllable Cop. Cop. Cop. disturbed our slumbers. Our Devil was crying in our ears for copy. We awoke and looked around us—alas! it "was NOT ALL a dream."

For the Maine Farmer.

### Dishley and Merino Sheep.

MR. HOLMES:—Under the letter C in the Notes appended to the NORTHERN SHEPHERD, lately published by the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, is a statement entitled *Comparative estimated value of Dishleys and Merinoes*. I know not who is the writer, but whoever he may be, I am willing to believe that he intended it as a statement of facts for the public good. I trust, however, that you and he will pardon my frankness in saying that I believe the estimate incorrect, and that it ought not to be relied on by the public without being subjected to an experimental test. I know not on what grounds he (the writer,) has formed this estimate; whether from experience or wholly from conjecture, though I really cannot see how the former should have led him to the adoption of such ideas.

*Comparative estimated value of the Dishleys and Merinoes.* We will say 50 Dishleys kept as sheep are usually kept in Maine, average 4 lbs of wool per head, which will make 200 lbs.—this at 2 shillings will be

Suppose they will rear 50 lambs worth

and they will require as much keep as 75

Merinoes, the number required to eat as much as 50 Dishleys, will average 3 1-2 lbs of wool per head, amounting to 262 1-2 lbs.—this will bring 3 shillings per lb.

From this number suppose we obtain 50 lambs worth

Deduct income of Dishleys:

Leaving \$64.59 in favor of Merinoes, or if the disparity in the price of wool is too much, set the Dishley at 40 cents per lb.—200 lbs. will then bring \$80 and 50 lambs at 1 dollar will swell the amount to 130 dollars—this deducted will leave \$51.25 in favor of the Merinoes.

We are led to make this comparative estimate of the value of the two breeds because public attention is directed at this time more particularly to them.

Before proceeding to comment on this statement, I beg leave to state, that I have had a little practical experience with sheep of various grades of Dishley or Bakewell blood, say from one half to three fourths, and have kept one full blooded one through two winters. I have also seen and been somewhat acquainted with several different flocks of this breed, as follows. In this State, those of C. Vaughan, Esq. of this town, and those sent to Mr. Green, of Winslow, by his brother of New York. In Massachusetts, those of Col. Jaques, Messrs. Thomas Williams, Silsbee, Stephen Williams and Charles Richmond. Those belonging to the latter gentleman were decidedly superior to any other I ever saw. They were imported in 1828. The buck, (if I remember right) weighed rising 300 lbs. I understood that his cost in England was £75 sterling.

From what I have learned by experience and observation, I am inclined to believe the above estimate erroneous in the following particulars.

1. The writer assumes that Dishley or Bakewell sheep, "kept as sheep are usually kept in Maine, will average only 4 lbs. of wool." He also assumes that Merinoes kept in the same manner, will average 3 1-2 lbs. per head. Now, sir, whether the assumption in relation to the Dishleys is correct or not, I cannot now say, nor do I believe that any body else can, for I suppose that most of the Dishleys in this State are wintered a little better than sheep are "usually" wintered here, so that we cannot say positively what they would do with the "usual" keeping that he speaks of. But with regard to the Merinoes, will they average 3 1-2 lbs with the "usual" keeping of Maine? I answer no, and so I believe almost every one will answer. Now admitting that the Dishleys would not yield more than the 4 lbs. of wool per head, with this "usual" keeping, has he proved or can he prove, that the Merinoes with "usual" keeping, would average 3 1-2 lbs. per head? There is no doubt, sir, that Merinoes may be made to average 3 1-2 lbs. of wool per head, and even much more, but I think this "usual" management and keeping of Maine, will never produce it. My opinion is, that the same treatment which will cause the Merinoes to produce 3-12 lbs. of wool, will produce more than 4 lbs. with the Dishleys; and I think it might be set as high as 6 lbs. The average weight of fleeces of the Dishley breed, in England and in this country, is set down at 8 lbs. The English also set the average of Merinoes (in the books) at 3 1-2 lbs. The relative proportion is what we want to get at. Now if the proportion given in the estimate is correct, why have not the English farmers and others who have kept the two breeds, found it out before? Why have they been so long in a mistake?

2. The writer of the above estimate says, "50 Dishleys will require as much keeping as 75 Merinoes." I should like to know whether this has been proved by experiment. If it has not, what reasons can be given for such an assertion or conclusion? I know of none. It is nothing more than an hypothesis, bottomed probably, on the erroneous supposition that animals eat in proportion to their weight. This principle may be correct when all other circumstances are equal, and only then. But in this case they are not equal. Quadrupeds do not eat in proportion to their weight any more than do men. The reason is obvious. One animal possesses a faculty of converting a given amount of food into flesh, in a greater degree than this faculty is possessed by another. The Dishley sheep converts his food into flesh and fat, and the Merino turns his into the finest of wool and yolk. So far from the Dishley consuming one third more food than the Merino, I believe he consumes less, and I certainly could afford to keep the former at a less price per head. The Merino is apt to be particular, and the Saxon fastidious in the selection of his food. The Dishley, on the contrary, eats almost indiscriminately of every wholesome thing he can get at, and when he is filled, lies quietly down and works it up into mutton. Look at the testimony given of the Dishleys or Bakewells, in the Complete Grazier. "Thriving on pastures that will scarcely keep other sheep, and requiring less food than others." p. 8.

I would beg leave to call the attention of the writer of this estimate, to an article on "Bakewell Sheep and Mutton" in Mr. I. I. Hitchcock's "Farmer and Gardener and Live Stock Breeder and Manager," vol. 1, No. 1, which I wish you would insert here. [We have not the paper at hand.]

From this article it appears that John Barney, Esq. of Philadelphia, sold 13 yearling wethers of

the Dishley breed, the aggregate weight of whose carcasses was 1490 1-2 lbs! also 5 ewes (age not mentioned) the total weight of which was 581 lbs, making a grand total weight of 18 sheep of 2071 1-2 lbs.!!

3. This estimate makes no difference in the price of Dishley and Merino lambs, but sets both at a dollar a head. Query. Will the author inform me where I can buy some full blood Dishley lambs at that price? Now although he supposes that the Dishleys, on account of their extra size, would eat more by one half than the Merinoes, yet it would seem by the estimate that the lambs are no larger, or if they are, cannot be worth any more. How is this?

I offer the following estimate in lieu of the one above inserted, and I have no objection to leaving it to you, Mr. Editor, to say which is nearest the true standard.

Fifty Dishleys, with the management required to make Merinoes produce 32 lbs. will average 6 lbs. per fleece, which would be 300 lbs. This at 40 cents per lb. (which would certainly be low enough for the present,) would bring \$120. Fifty lambs would be worth, admitting they were as common as Merinoes, 9s. per head, \$75—total \$195.

Fifty Merinoes may average 3 1-2 lbs. per fleece, which would be 175 lbs. This at 3s. per lb. will bring \$87.50. Fifty lambs, (I say nothing of the less certainty of the Merinoes raising lambs than the Dishleys,) at 6s. \$50—total 137.50.

So it will stand thus:

Income of Dishleys	\$195
do Merinoes	\$137.50
Leaving a balance in favor of the Dishleys of	\$57.50

Or if I have set the wool of the Dishleys too high, set it at 2s., and still there is a balance of \$37.50 in their favor.

I would not ask the whole farming community to receive this estimate and practice upon it, because I am satisfied that it is best for some to raise one breed of sheep and one kind of wool, and others a second, and others a third, so that the whole demand of the market may be supplied, whereas it could not be if only one breed of sheep was kept.

SANFORD HOWARD.

Hallowell, April, 1835.

N. B. From what I have said in the above communication, I do not wish it to be inferred that I on the whole think lightly of the "Northern Shepherd;" on the contrary, I think it contains much valuable matter for the farmers of Maine, and would be worth to them an hundred fold more than its cost. I have made the observations on the "estimate" referred to, because I thought it was wrong, and calculated to operate injuriously on those who are endeavoring to introduce to a certain extent the Dishley or Bakewell breed of sheep.

An enquiry is in progress, by which it is expected some additional facts on this subject will be elicited; which, together with some supplementary remarks, will constitute a future communication.

For the Maine Farmer.

### Potatoes.

MR. HOLMES:—Sir, I propose giving the results of experiments which I made the past season on seeding the potatoe. Perhaps your readers remember I last spring promised to make such experiments and communicate the results for the Farmer.

I carefully selected a piece of ground of even soil consisting of 16 rows of 20 hills each. I manured it in the hill as evenly as possible. I then weighed the seed and planted 8 rows commencing on one



side, each row with different seed, in the order observed in the tables below. I then planted the 8 remaining rows commencing on the other side in the same order so that if my experiment ground were better on one side than it were on the other, I should be likely from a combined experiment to obtain a fair result.

I shall give the results of the experiments separately that your readers may see there exists a similarity in them.

I dug counted and weighed separately the product of each row, and after deducting the weight of the seed as was very important in order to arrive at a correct conclusion, as the weight of the seed varied from 7 1-2 to 19 3-4 lbs. I found the result exactly as follows.

#### FIRST EXPERIMENT.

	Weight.	No. per 60 lbs.
Seed ends	54	274
Middles	49 3-4	316
Butts	58	317
Large whole	67 1-4	286
Small whole	62 1-2	241
Cut longitudinally	57	234
Double seed	56	329
Drills	61 1-2	310

#### SECOND EXPERIMENT.

	Weight.	No. per 60 lbs.
Seed ends	55	282
Middles	51 3-4	318
Butts	55	339
Large whole	55 1-4	275
Small whole	49 1-2	287
Cut longitudinally	61	274
Double seed	51	340
Drills	62 1-2	324

#### COMBINED RESULT.

	Weight.	No. per 60 lbs.
Seed ends	109	278
Middles	101 1-2	317
Butts	113	328
Large whole	122 1-2	280
Small whole	112	264
Cut longitudinally	118	254
Double seed	107	334
Drills	124	317

If your readers feel the interest in following out these experiments and reducing them to practice which I felt in making them they will do it.

PLOUGH BOY.

For the Maine Farmer.

### Potatoes.

MR. HOLMES:—The time for planting having nearly arrived, I offer you the result of two experiments, made in the culture of potatoes the past season—one for the purpose of ascertaining which of the various kinds grown in this vicinity, would be most prolific—the others to determine the propriety of cutting seed for planting.

#### FIRST EXPERIMENT.

Six rows were planted 5 feet 10 inches long, 30 inches apart, the seed being above mediocrity in size, but not the largest; and planted 16 inches from each other by exact measure. The soil was a rich sandy loam, no manure being applied.

No. 1, was planted with the common round white or yellow potatoe, known and cultivated, I believe throughout New England.

No. 2, "Ladies Fingers," so called here. A white potatoe, long and slender in shape, and extremely full of eyes. A favorite with me.

No. 3, Laplanders—large, long and of a red color. I believe they are generally denominated Laplanders.

No. 4, "Franconia" potatoe, of a dark blueish purple color and generally flatish shape. The name is peculiar to this vicinity, I conclude, they having first been brought here from Franconia N. H., but I meet with them in most parts of the country, yet

I know of no general cognomen belonging to them. They are the earliest potatoe we have.

No. 5, "Pink eyes." A potatoe of the color of No. 1, with red eyes, and of late quite a favorite and pretty generally known, I believe, by this name.

No. 6, Schoodic Blues—so called here; otherwise Kidney potatoes, having a shape somewhat like a kidney and of the same color as No. 4, and came to us from "Down East."

#### RESULTS.

No. 1 produced	2 1-2 bushels.
" 2	2 " 3 pecks.
" 3	2 " 3 "
" 4	3 " 3 "
" 5	4 " 6 quarts.
" 6	1 " 3 pecks.

#### EXPERIMENT No. 2.

Nine potatoe hills of one kind, were planted as follows, viz:

No. 1, one large potatoe,

No. 2, " " " cut into halves,

No. 3, " " " cut into quarters,

No. 4, the eyes only of a large potatoe,

No. 5, a large potatoe from which the eyes were cut out.

No. 6, 7, 8 and 9, the same as No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, except that on the latter 2 spoonfuls of plaster were put into each hill.

The ground the same as in the other instance.

#### RESULT.

No. 1, produced	27 potatoes weighing 6 lbs.
2, " "	26 " " 6 " 8 oz.
3, " "	27 " " 5 " "
4, " "	16 " " 1 " 3 "
5, " "	11 " " 1 " 7 "
6, " "	17 " " 4 " 8 "
7, " "	23 " " 6 " 7 "
8, " "	48 " " 8 " 8 "
9, " "	23 " " 4 " 3 "

As the cultivation of potatoes is of vast importance to this country, it becomes alike important that we should pursue the most advantageous method in that culture and select the kinds which are most productive. Nothing can instruct on these points, so fully as actual experiment and this, repeated and varied under different circumstances. I propose therefore, that experiment be made during the present season, in various parts of the state for the same purpose for which the above named miniature experiments were made; and that when completed by the harvest, the result be published in the Farmer. I propose that the manner adopted as above, be the one adopted now, except that we plant the rows 3 feet distant, and that in experiment No. 2, we plant only as in No. 1, 2 and 3, and that in every instance good rich land be used, without manure, that no uncertainty may result from an inequality in its application. I apprehend that from such multiplied and extended experiments, a result will be found more satisfactory than any yet discovered.

S. F. B.

Buckfield, May 1, 1835.

Such experiments are valuable to all practical men, and we feel exceedingly obliged to our correspondents Plough Boy and S. F. B. not only for the care they have practised in conducting them but also for their goodness in communicating them for publication.—Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

### Ruta Baga.

MR. HOLMES:—As the time has arrived when farmers are about putting their seed into the ground I wish to make a few observations through the medium of your paper on the propriety of raising more of those crops which are of the most profit, considering the expense of cultivation.

In this section of the country, (Penobscot county,) where hay is never worth less than twelve dollars per ton, and frequently eighteen, and is now worth twenty five, it should be the first care of the farmer to provide a substitute for hay, to use on his farm, and sell as much as possible. As a substitute for hay, nothing can be raised so cheap as ruta бага; and there is no seed put into the ground, that is so sure of yielding a good crop, if properly managed; and for directions on that point, I would your readers to the communication of "C. F." on page 132 vol. 2, Maine Farmer, to whom I am under obligations for a good crop last year, and "P. W." page 155 same vol. in these two communications will be found information sufficient to enable one who knows nothing about the culture, to commence and go on successfully. It is there stated that 500 bushels or 15 tons is an average crop per acre; and the culture is certainly not more expensive than that of potatoes. Now by cultivating one acre of this crop it will enable a farmer to sell at least five tons of hay without diminishing the quantity of manure he will make on his place.

A very exact and observing farmer told me the other day that for the last two months he had been under the necessity of keeping his stock on wheat straw, ruta бага and potatoes, & that the expense of keeping in good order was not so much as it would be on hay at ten dollars per ton. One objection raised by many against feeding cattle with roots is the trouble of cutting them up, but I consider this a very small item comparing with the advantages. It can be done during the evening while nothing else would be done. While I fed my cattle on roots the past winter, it was my custom after supper to take my basket and knife, go into my cellar and in two hours could cut enough to last my whole stock a day. I carried them out as I wanted to use them.

Our winters here are so very long and tedious, that cattle fed entirely on dry hay, are very apt to become poor, scurvy and lousy—whereas those fed partly on roots are kept much more healthy and vigorous, and come out in the spring in much better order.

If farmers will only look into this subject, I am satisfied that the time is not far distant when ruta бага will be one of the principal crops in this part of the country—then we shall have larger, handsomer and better cattle. One great reason of our stock being of inferior quality is feeding them on dry food during our long winters. M. S.

For the Maine Farmer.

### Preservation of Roofs.

FRIEND HOLMES:—I have lately built me a house 28 by 38, and have adopted the following method to preserve the shingles on the roof, by applying the following preparation.

Take two barrels of tar—half a barrel of rosin—about 8 lbs of Spanish brown, and 1 lb. of lamp black—make them hot—stir them together well, and put it on with a mop, and immediately sift on pond sand. I think that it does well.

ADAM MOTT.

Wilton, 15th, 4 mo. 1835.

WOOL.—A wool grower in a neighboring town has recently sold about 900 pounds of mixed merino and saxony wool, for 68 cts. per pound. 62 cents was the highest offer made to him last summer and autumn. There is an impression among some intelligent wool growers that extensive manufacturers are about to make large importations of the foreign article for the sake of depressing prices here. From what we have seen in the papers, we should judge that wool would command as good a price this year as last, perhaps better.—Hampshire Gazette.



## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Yankee Farmer.

## Grafting.

MR. COLE:—As the season for attending to the improvement of fruit trees is near, and as the methods of performing the operation of grafting are so various, that a person can hardly come to a conclusion which to choose, it may be profitable to the community, for those who have had much experience in that branch of Horticulture, to make publicly known that manner of practice, which, under their observation has best succeeded. By this, I am of opinion that every one may acquire something useful, in addition to his former stock of information upon the subject, and be enabled to guard against errors which he might otherwise commit.

The method which I have practiced for eight years with a success that has met my every expectation, is as follows:

I prepare myself with a small instrument of bone or ivory, about two inches in length, and at the butt end about one tenth of an inch thick; the back of it, entirely straight, and growing thinner to the point, which is sharp; the edge is brought down like the edge of a knife, quite sharp; and the whole instrument growing narrower from butt to point, so that the point comes to nothing; it is then made very smooth by scraping with glass.

In sawing off the stock to be grafted, if of one inch diameter, I saw one side about a third of an inch higher than the other, and so in that proportion for a larger or smaller stock. Then with a sharp knife, pare the bark and wood entirely smooth, quite round the head or top of the stump, being very careful not to start the bark from the sliver. Next prepare the Scion, by cutting a square shoulder about one inch from the butt end, nearly as deep as the middle or pith, and shaving all below the shoulder out straight and fair; on the side opposite, directly against the shoulder, commence giving the graft a gentle wedge like slope, leaving one side the whole thickness at first, and gradually bringing the other to an edge, thus making the point quite sharp.

Then upon the high side of the stump, make a perpendicular incision through the bark to the wood one inch in length; and with the ivory instrument, forced between the bark and the wood, on one side of the incision, raise the bark sustain it in that situation with the thumb, withdraw the instrument and insert the graft, with the shoulder resting firmly upon the stump; the whole wound is then to be well covered with cement or mortar, to keep out the atmosphere.

I prefer this method of grafting for the following reasons; it is more quickly and easily performed; a much less wound is made, than by cleft grafting; the grafts are more certain to take; they knit and commence growing a great deal sooner; the growth for several years is much more rapid; and the stumps heal up in less than half the time; and you avoid making a bad concus or rotten place in the stock, as is absolutely the case in every stump that is split.

This method will not admit of the graft's being set so early in the season as the other methods; it should not be performed till the sliver has so far advanced as to cause the bark to peel from the stock very freely, which is from the first to the tenth of May, never earlier; and when set a short time before the grafts commence putting forth rapidly, and the young wood will be found heaving up around the stump, like the rim around the bottom of a cup.

To prepare the grafting mortar, I choose a quantity of good clay, free from gravel, and in some convenient place, pound it quite fine; then add an equal quantity of fresh horse manure, well pounded, and gradually wetting them, work them together into a very fine mortar; rake it in a heap and let it remain from six to twelve days, working it over every day, and keeping it sufficiently moist; it is then nearly of the consistence of putty, and may be applied with perfect ease. It should be fastened upon the stocks, with a little tow or flax. The cement is composed of equal parts of wax, lard, and resin.

But in my choice, I give a very decided preference to the mortar; the grafts are no more likely to the first year, but in after years they do far better; it is perfectly congenial to the growth of plants;

the stumps remain healthy and soon heal; and the grafts grow rapidly. While the resinous qualities of the cement are poisonous to every vegetable, whose sap is more subtle than turpentine; and though the grafts leaf out, yet they grow but little; and after the first year, the stumps put on a dejected and sickly appearance, the bark turns black, the grafts become scabby and stunted, and the second and third years, great numbers of them die, and it frequently kills the trees; and finally, it requires a very vigorous tree, to ever recover from its application.

Several gentlemen have told me that they considered the whole expense of grafting their old trees, entirely lost; and on viewing their orchards, and beholding the miserably mutilated state of the trees, the host of dead and stunted grafts and the dead stumps and black bark; I have at once said, "It is worse than lost."

But on examination, I have always found that such persons had split the stumps, and the most of them used cement. While those who have practiced the method of grafting which I have described, and used mortar, have never failed to renovate the trunks, and procure robust and flourishing tops; this is no speculation, but the result of actual experiment and observation.

It was formerly tried to besmear a ring about the trunk of a tree, with tar upon the bark, to prevent the ascent of the canker worm; but it was immediately found that the tar in a very short time killed the most vigorous trees, and the practice was at once abandoned.

But as I wish for further information on the subject, I hope that many others of your subscribers will favor us with the result of experience, as I have endeavored to do, impartially. IRA COLE.

Limerick, March 11th, 1835.

Many have grafted old trees and lost their labor; years have passed away and when they expected a plentiful harvest, they had only learned a useful lesson by sad experience.—Those trees only that are in a thrifty condition should be grafted. If they are quite small, say half an inch in diameter, cut off the stock and set one scion; if the limbs are no more than one third or half an inch in diameter, set a scion in each limb that will give the top a good shape, and cut off all the rest, else they will draw off the sap and prevent the growth of the scions; in this way you will soon have a new top to your tree. If you have trees that are large and growing, set many scions, and cut off all the limbs; it is best to have no stocks more than an inch in diameter; smaller ones do better as they heal over soon; and in pruning it is best to cut off no large branches but let them remain and prune them. It requires much labor to get a new top to a large tree in this manner; and the method that has been practiced to set only a few scions in very large stocks is found very unprofitable.

We find the following to be the best method of setting scions in the wood. Bend the tree or limb a little, and with a stout knife cut it off sloping, drawing the knife upwards in cutting a small tree, and from the trunk in cutting a limb; let the slope be about three times the diameter of the stock; then cut this sharpened part of the stock off square about one third of the way down the slope, or a little less if the stock be rather large, so that the square part of the stock may be a little thicker than the scion; if the stock be too large to cut off with the knife, saw it off square, and then cut it off sloping on one side, leaving a square at top about one third of an inch in thickness.—Lay a knife across the square part of the stock which split by striking on the knife. Have a knife that is square at the end, put it in the cleft on the sloping side of the stock, leaving just room enough between it and the bark on the other side for the scion; cant the knife so as to open the cleft; then put in the scion which should first be prepared by cutting it away on each side in the manner of a wedge; leaving that part next the bark a very little thicker than the other, that the stock may press closely against it, as the cleft in the stock will open a little more on that side; then apply cement, or clay.

We have seen trees of one or two inches diameter, that have been grafted in this manner in the spring, having all their limbs cut off, have a handsome top of a good size the next fall, and no person without close examination would have supposed that they had been grafted, as the stocks were completely healed and the scions were about the size of

the stocks, all appeared smooth and firm. We once grafted some peartrees in this manner and took them up the next spring with others that had not been grafted: in transplanting them we separated those that had been grafted from the others; we found one that we could not determine which parcel it belonged to; there was a mark that led to the suspicion that it might have been grafted, but it was presmptive, not positive evidence, and we were puzzled, so completely was it healed and the stock and scion appeared as though they always had been one. At last we recollected that in the lot there was one scion about three feet in length and finding no other, we were then certain that the doubtful thing had been grafted.—*Id.*

From the New York Farmer.

## Preventive for the Turnip Fly, or Bug.

As the season is at hand for sowing early cabbages, radishes and turnips, which are so liable to be destroyed by the same insects known by the name of the turnip flea, fly, or bug, I take the liberty to send you, for the Magazine, what I have found an effectual preventive of the ravages of this little destroyer—it is very simple and within the reach of any one being neither more or less than covering the drills or beds with millinett boxes, the same as in use for covering melon and cucumber hills.

My garden is so overrun by these insects, that often three sowings of cabbages have been destroyed in one season, and if a few escaped or survived, they were so mutilated as to prove of little use. Ashes, plaster and lime, had been tried without effect, and finally the hot-bed was trusted to as the only sure resource.

On 12th and 14th April, 1834, early cabbages and radishes were sown in drills in ground newly dug, and covered immediately by these millinett boxes, of which I have about sixty, but used only ten or twelve for this purpose, together with four hand glasses or boxes used for raising early melons and cucumbers—these boxes are like hot-bed frames in miniature, and contain four small panes of glass each. The plants came up and prospered equally well in each, or if there was any advantage, it was with those under the millinett. No flea or bug was seen, and the boxes were kept on until the plants were thinned, and the leaf so far advanced as to be out of the power of the insect. On the 5th of May, winter cabbages, savoys, and cape broccoli, were sown, and treated in the same way, and with equal success. In both cases the bug did attack the plants after the covers were removed, but without any injurious effect. In the last case no hand glasses were used, and only ten millinett boxes, twelve inches square each, under which twice as many plants were raised as were wanted here, though no account of the number was kept.

This simple method may probably be insufficient for market gardeners, who would have a great extent of beds or drills to cover, but is amply sufficient for farmers, or others who raise for their own use, and not for sale. The boxes used for the early sowing are off in time for covering the melon and cucumber hills.

Though this experiment is that of only a single season, yet its nature is such as to leave little doubt of its general and permanent success.

Yours, &amp;c.,

SENEX.

March 4, 1835.

## Agriculture in France.

Nearly half France is cultivated—a twentieth in vines, an eighth in meadows, a ninth in forests, a thirteenth in marshes. The average bushels of grain to the acre is about 48—the maximum in the north. The annual agricultural products, are 2,775,000,000 francs.

Therefore, there is but 363 pounds of grain to each inhabitant for the whole year. Hence, in bad seasons, there is want; and France since 1827, has purchased 240 millions francs of grain from abroad, and sold in that time only 28 millions! The vines extend from the mouth of the Loire west, to the Ardennes east, covering five and a half millions of acres, yielding 600 millions francs. A good apple tree in Normandy yields 30 bushels, and 20 are required for a ton of cider.—Four trees furnish a man with drink for two years. There are 400,000 hectares for the cultivation of the chestnut tree, chief-



ly in the South; and each chestnut tree is equivalent to about 20 pounds of bread.

**Live Stock.**—There are 2,500,000 horses; 4,015,000 beves; 4,000,000 cows; 855,000 heifers; 290,000 calves; 2,400,000 asses; 4,000,000 hogs; 31,000,000 sheep; 4,000,000 mules; 50,000,000 poultry.

**Mineral Products.**—Lead 3,294 quintals; litharge, 4,401; silver, 18; petroleum 831; coal 14,000,000; alum 21,118; asphaltum 3,747; sulphate of iron 15,841; salt in crystal 390,000.

*From the Journal of the Franklin Institute.*

### Description of certain Improvements in the Process of Tanning.

*Patented by Edward S. and Daniel Bell, Smithfield Jefferson county, Virginia, July 28th, 1834.*

The objects of the improved modes of procedure for which this patent is obtained, are, First, the softening the hides, or skins, and the freeing them from grease. Secondly, Expanding the hides preparatory to their receiving the tan. Thirdly, the procuring the tannin, or tanning, principle, from the ooze, pure, by filtering. Fourthly, Causing the tanning lixivium more readily to enter the hides, by the use of mechanical compression made upon them, under the surface of the ooze, and thereby shortening the operation.

The claims made are to the modes, and apparatus, adopted for the attainment of these ends. For softening the hides, twenty-one and a half pounds of caustic lime, unslaked, and levigated, and sixteen pounds of carbonate of potash, and one pound of carbonate of soda, are to be added to every two hundred cubic feet of water. In the alkaline liquor thus formed, the hides are to be suspended in the usual way, by which means they will be completely softened, and have their grease neutralized, in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

The expanding or raising of the hides is to be effected by adding to every hundred feet of pure gallic lixivium, one pound of tartaric and one pound of sulphuric acids; by suspending the hides in this solution, a complete expansion, it is said, will take place in six or eight hours.

To procure the tanning liquid pure, the ooze, after having been obtained from the bark, is to be filtered by putting into a vessel of the nature of the common hopper for obtaining ley, the bottom and sides of which are to be covered with about eight inches of raw cotton, and filled in with fine refuse tan, or exhausted bark. Through this the pure tanning liquor is to be passed, and collected in a proper receptacle.

The most important part of the process, however appears to be the following, namely, the subjecting the hides or skins to mechanical pressure under the surface of the ooze, or tanning liquor. The apparatus employed for the purpose is fully described, and well represented in the drawing. A platform is to be made, and placed upon firm supports, which platform may be suspended between two vats containing ooze, and in which the hides were suspended. The platform stands a few inches below the level of the ooze in the vats, which is admitted to flow over it, there being ledges which serve to retain it upon the platform. Upon this platform the hides are to be submitted to the requisite degree of pressure. The tanning liquid is to be kept, by means of heaters, at a temperature of 98 deg. Fahrenheit. The hides are to be taken from the vats, and spread smoothly upon the platform, and then a kind of carriage, sustained upon two long rollers of wood, or brass, is made to pass over them, the carriage being loaded with such a weight as may be necessary for the skins to be operated upon. The guides, ways, friction rollers, pulleys, &c., which are employed in the moving of this carriage back and forth we need not describe. The object of this pressure is to remove the watery particles from the pores, which are left there after the ooze has become exhausted by the combination of its tannin with the skin; the pores are thus closed, and the skin condensed, and in that state it is to be slipped again into the vat, without exposing it to the air, where, in the course of six or eight hours, it will again be expanded by the refilling of the pores with fresh ooze. This operation is to be repeated, employing a stronger tanning liquid after the first has produced all the effect expected from it; and thus in succession, a stronger and stronger, until the process is completed, "which, for heavy leather takes

place in six or eight weeks, and for light skins, in from six to twelve days. To economize time and labor, there must be a series of such vats and platforms as have been described, thus enabling the workman to proceed readily from a weaker to a stronger solution, these varying according to the nature of the skins; and requiring to be regulated by the judgment of the workmen.

*From the New England Farmer.*

### Mr. Chandler on cultivating Corn.

**MR. EDITOR.**—In answer to Mr. Hamlin's queries on the culture of Indian corn, in your last paper, and agreeably to his request, I will state that for fifteen years before the last, I was located near the city of Boston, say about twelve miles; of course the climate is about the same as in or about the city. The farm that I cultivated contained a variety of soils, as most farms do in that vicinity. What I call a sandy loam, on a substratum of gravel, I consider best for corn, although most soils that will grow timothy and clover will grow corn.

The period that land should lie in sward, depends upon circumstances; such as the crop of grass and feed it produces, rotation of crops to be pursued, &c. Generally speaking, I should say from four to five years is the proper time; I plough as deep as the nature of the soil will admit. I prefer deep ploughing say from six to eight inches, and furrowed light, so as not to disturb the sod.

The depth and time of planting depends much on the backwardness or of the season, state of the ground &c. If I do not put manure into the hills, I either mark the furrows with chains attached to a pole, or a similar machine; or furrow light with a horse plough, three and a half feet apart, in that case I cover the corn about one and a half inches deep with fine earth. If I put manure in the hill, I spread the manure with my foot so as to have the corn come as near the earth as possible, then cover all the manure and corn completely over; say about two inches deep. I prefer planting about the middle of May, if the season will admit.

As to the time of dressing, that likewise depends upon circumstances. If the field should be weedy or grassy, as is often the case, I dress as soon as I can see the corn in rows, say three inches high; and never plough or hoe after the tassels or flower spikes show themselves. As it regards topping or cutting stalks, relative to the effect it has upon the crop of grain, and the comparative value between the stalks, when cut green, or left on until harvesting, I think I shall offer some remarks hereafter. I will merely state in this, that the result of frequent experiments, has completely satisfied me that it is decidedly best not to cut them.

As to earthing up, or raising the earth round the corn, it is my opinion rather a damage than otherwise, as the nature of the roots, and the direction they take, does not require it. I merely draw up a small quantity, for the purpose of covering the small weeds, that grow so near the corn, that you cannot cut or remove them with the hoe. Coarse barn manure, I generally use for planting potatoes, or making compost for corn or other crops. Hog manure, I work into compost for putting in the hill for corn and vines.

The "Phinney corn" is the earliest and best variety of field corn, that I am acquainted with. The pure kind, may be had at Mr. Barrett's Seedstore in Boston. In regard to the kind of turnip seed, I prefer the white flat, yellow stone, and Aberdeen; the two latter keep the longest, the former produces the most. I generally sow after passing with the cultivator, and before the last hoeing, which sufficiently covers the seed. The first rain that falls will completely cover all the hoe leaves.

If Mr. Hamlin should procure the true "Phinney corn," he will be puzzled, when he come to harvesting, to find many ears that contain less than twelve rows, if at all, it will be on a stock that contains a twelve rowed ear.

T. CHANDLER.

*Thompson Island, April 12, 1835.*

### Geological Surveys.

The first geological surveys of the territories of any of the United States, were made under the authority of their governments, were those of North and South Carolina; the former of which was executed by Professor Olmstead, and the latter by

Professor Vanuxem.—The next was that of Massachusetts, under the direction of Professor Hitchcock, whose valuable report on the subject is well known to most of our readers. A similar survey of Tennessee is in progress, and has been nearly completed, by Dr. Troost; and in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the preliminary steps have been taken by the respective legislatures, which will probably be attended with similar results. In Maryland, Mr Alexander, an engineer, and Professor Ducatel, were appointed, a year ago, to prepare a topographical survey of that State; and the reports of their progress during the year have been communicated to the legislature by the Governor, with a high encomium on the skill and fidelity which they evince on the part of their authors. We learn by the National Intelligencer, that the report of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the geologist employed by the Government of the United States, under an act passed at the last session of Congress, has been communicated to that body. It commences with a review of the leading principles of modern geology, illustrated by a reference to the geological structure of the United States.—Of the residue, the following account is given in the Intelligencer.

Being limited by his instructions to the investigation of the mineral structure of the Public Lands, and especially of the Territory of Arkansas, this part of the Report commences with a detailed account of the Lead formation west of the Mississippi. We shall not anticipate the details. His description of the metallic districts in Missouri and Arkansas is surprisingly curious, and illustrates, in a happy and forcible manner, the theoretical remarks advanced before. It appears that the author crossed the entire range of highlands between the Missouri and Red river, from north latitude 38 deg. 40 min. to north latitude 33 deg. They are spoken of under the name of the Ozark mountains, and are geologically described in the report, together with the fertile bottoms of the principle streams, with various practical remarks on the manner of making the Public Lands valuable. The country south of the Arkansas river is described very minutely, and that portion of it lying south of the Chadda river appears to be a perfect paradise. We were very much struck with the detailed account of the Hot Springs of the Washita, one of the most curious and romantic places, perhaps in the world. But we shall not pursue this attractive subject further, as it will soon be submitted fully to the public. We shall merely remark in conclusion, that the mineralogical details, as well as the enlarged views which embellish this Report are expressed in the clearest manner, and that one of the reasons why it has pleased us so much, is that we have understood it so well.

**GEOLOGY.**—In the last number of the Tracts we adverted very generally to the course of lectures by Professor Silliman. On Friday evening April 10th, he gave the last, which was a brilliant and interesting exhibition, even superior to any previous effort. How very narrow minded must that man be, who looks upon the face of nature, and sits down in the belief that the hills, the dales, the ocean, & the innumerable tributary streams, present the same appearance they did at the moment they were called forth into existence by the Creator. Professor Silliman intimated that the earth was probably a ball of fire, at first. That its centre is now an immense mass of liquid fire, all philosophy seems to prove beyond the possibility of doubt. The elevations of the mountains, and the dreadful destruction of the primitive colossal animals, were brought about by the agency of an internal force, which must have been that of heat, seconded by the rush of water in consequence of the derangement of those boundaries, which had once confined it to particular places.—*Scientific Tracts.*

### Ploughing.

"An agricultural writer on the subject of ploughing says, that the width and depth of the furrows, for general purposes, should be as three to two, or when the furrow is cut in this proportion, it will either be turned over, or reclining at an angle of forty-five degrees, and that a field so ploughed will have its ridges longitudinally, or be left in angular ridglets, or drills, but if the furrows, or slices, are much broader, in proportion to their depth, they will be more completely reversed, and the surface left more even, and suitable for after operations.



This I believe to be correct, and if the ploughman wishes to plough eight inches deep, the furrows must be twelve inches wide. This is as shallow as our best wheat lands ought to be ploughed, when grass ground is to be broken up. As it is the opinion of many of our best farmers, that one deep ploughing for each crop is better than more, it is important that in that operation the furrows should be laid as flat and even as possible, in order to receive the greatest advantage from the decomposing vegetable matter which was upon the surface. This can only be done with the common ploughs now in use, when there is a strong sward, but when we seed with clover, and plough it up after one or two years, the furrows are but partially recovered, and the land left in a poor condition, unless it is to undergo the usual process of summer fallowing, in which case the soil is rendered fine with as little labor as when turned flat at the first ploughing, but much of the fertilising property of the sward is lost, being exposed to the action of the sun and air, to the detriment of the cultivator. In all cases, where proper ploughs cannot be obtained for turning the furrows flat, I would recommend the use of a heavy roller, by which many of the furrows which are left partially turned will be pressed down, and the fertilizing properties of the sward more effectually retained in the soil than it would otherwise be.

### Summary.

#### The Juggler Bejuggled.

A vagrant sleek looking, oily tongued Yankee, from the Bay State, probably tired of playing his pranks at home, happened to wander this way last Sunday and put up at Cooledge's Hotel. The next morning he began to astonish the natives by guessing at cards, which by his slight of hand, would always come up of such a kind and sort as he wanted and as the others didn't want. Speculation, which is the order of the day, took a start—bets ran high. Ten dollars were planked by the Juggler and immediately covered by the company. The cards were shuffled—the guess was made—the words were uttered, *Shally come, will come, shally come la, presto pass*. Lo the card wasn't the card, and the Juggler pocketed the money. It was too bad to be out guessed—out juggled, and pay "forty shillings"—especially in Kennebec. So the vanquished party after rolling the cud of bitterness over and over awhile, made application to a lawyer and desired a writ. The lawyer, who knows a thing or two, after hearing the statements, told them it would be of little service to sue him, as he had nothing probably but the money, and the expense and trouble would more than counterbalance the sum in question. But as they had got *hocus-pocus'd* out of their money he would try to *hocus-pocus* it back for them. Accordingly he repaired to the tavern;—some of the company bet ten dollars that he couldn't do it again, and as the lawyer appeared to be a very grave honest man, the money was put into his hands—Juggler immediately planked ten more into his hand, when lo "*presto pass*" says the lawyer, putting the money very demurely into his fob,—Mister, as you have already, by your knavery, got ten dollars from these young men, I shall *jest hold* on to this for their benefit, and marched off, leaving poor Juggler in a mighty bad fix, disappointed, outwitted and minus ten dollars. Passing by at this moment, we saw him just as he was pulling out the "vent peg of his wrath," and waxing boisterously *ructions*. There was a great confusion of tongues, and a *smashing* of fists together like a mad tamborine player—but a Phrenologist who stood by, peeping at his head, very calmly observed that as *destructiveness* & *combativeness* were small—it would probably end in smoke—which proved to be the case. After playing *bubble and squeak* for a while he evaporated in *fumo*.

CONTENTS OF THE BOSTON PEARL. No. 34.—An Evening of Lucy Ashton's.—Scraps.—Sketches of Travel, by Timothy Flint.—Adventures during the Rebellion in Jamaica in 1831-2.—The Confession by John Galt.—Bad Company. *Communications*.—Lines by J. S. Knowles, with Remarks.—The Schoolmaster, by J. G. Whittier.—Newspaper in a Family.—Plain Eating. *Editorial*.—The Poet Rockwell's Remains.—Works of Art.—Our Lord's Prayer.—Maelzel's Exhibition.—Literary Notices.—Tremont Theatre. Extracts on Music. *Music*.—Sleep on thy Pillow, by Alexander Lee.

*Great Calf*.—John Bates, of Westhampton has a Calf, which when but four hours old, weighed one hundred and twenty seven pounds.

*Prompt Work*.—At a meeting of the Casco and Kennebec Canal Corporation on Saturday last, the charter, we understand, was accepted, and the company duly organized.—We learn also, that the capital stock (\$150,000) has been all subscribed for. We heartily congratulate our citizens on this awakening of public spirit, and trust that it will give a new impetus to the enterprise of our rapidly growing city. *Portland Advertiser*.

*Wool*.—It is stated in the New Bedford Gazette, that a company had been formed in an eastern city, who have sent an agent to Europe to purchase two hundred thousand pounds of wool, which they intend to sell, even at a loss, for the purpose of depressing the price of the article the ensuing season. The Gazette cautions the American farmers not to dispose of a lock of the new clip until their fleeces shall find that level in the American market, which they would naturally find at all times but for speculative schemes, like the one here alluded to.

*Indiana*.—We find in the Baltimore American an account of a report, addressed to the Legislature of Indiana by the Trustees of an institution, established by the State for the instruction of teachers of common schools. This report presents a melancholy picture of the condition of that State, so far as education is concerned. It represents that, in 1833, about one fourth part only of the children, of suitable age, attended school: that only one in six of the children can read: only one in nine knows how to write: one in a hundred only studies geography, a still smaller proportion are acquainted with grammar. The people complain, that they find it extremely difficult to procure suitable teachers; and that those, whom they are compelled to employ, are in general both depraved and ignorant. *Boston Patriot*.

*Loss of Steam*.—at Chief Justice Marshall.—The steamboat Chief Justice Marshall, left New York on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, bound to New London. During the severity of the gale on Tuesday morning, she cast anchor near the mouth of Connecticut River, in 18 fathoms water, having lost her smoke and steam pipes. Here they hoped to ride out the gale; but having sprung a leak, and the leak gaining on them, they got up the gib and veered about, in the hope of reaching New Haven Harbor. This however was found impossible, the wind having shifted to the S. W. She drifted about, nearly unmanageable, until 12 o'clock, when she struck the shore, one mile East of N.H. Lighthouse, at high tide. The pilot cut himself adrift in the small boat, 50 yards from the shore, with a view to secure his own safety, but when about two rods from the shore, the boat swamped and he was drowned. With this exception, the passengers and crew got safe to land. The C. J. Marshall was owned by a Company, and was not insured. A gentleman from New Haven with whom we have conversed, says she will be a total loss. She was worth about \$9000.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

BUSINESS is remarkably brisk this spring, we learn, in all our cities and large commercial towns. Preparations are making for the erection of large numbers of dwellings, stores, factories, &c. Bangor, Portland and Boston, judging from the accounts received through the newspapers published in those cities, are thriving wonderfully. Real estate is rising rapidly, as a general thing, throughout the country, and goods of all descriptions are advancing in prices. People are ripe for speculation in almost any thing. This is all very well, if things are not overdone.

The Supreme Court was in session in town last week, and the whole of the time, until late Saturday evening, was exhausted upon five cases.—Those were on the old docket, the new one left untouched. One case attracted much curiosity from the trivial sum litigated, only fifty cents. An individual was taxed this amount in Middlefield, and on the ground of being a non-resident, he refuses to pay it. It had been on trial three times before last week, and the costs thus far, we are assured, exceed three hundred dollars! Litigation is one of the worst propensities which can infect a man's character. It eats away pecuniary substance as certain as rust consumes iron.

A young Bavarian physician was lately so completely exhausted by a vomiting of blood, that he was considered to be dead, and actually put into a coffin. On the following day, however, while his sister was sprinkling his body with aromatic vinegar, she observed convulsive movements and other signs of remaining animation. A physician was sent for, who succeeded in restoring him to life.

*TURNING*.—Mr. Amos Morse, of Rahway, has turned all the ardent spirits of his distillery out of doors; he has turned his still-house into a turning shop; he has turned his distillers adrift; and will henceforth turn his attention to a different line of business. We trust his example will have a powerful influence in turning others from the errors of their ways.—*Com. Adv.*

"FARING SUMPTUOUSLY." A foreign pauper in the Boston almshouse recently wrote to Ireland for his whole family to come out, stating that he had found good quarters, had meat three times a week, and otherwise fared sumptuously every week; and when the keeper asked him why he did not tell the whole truth, and say he had meat seven times a week, replied, that if he had told the whole, he was *afraid they would not believe him*.

*Hammering by Steam!*—There is no pause, no stop to the inventive genius of our countrymen. A physician of Boston has invented a machine, consisting of numerous hammers which go by steam, the force and rapidity of which will enable the owners of the rich granite quarries of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, to dress and face blocks of this hard rock for building in a very short time, and cheap rate. This has been a serious difficulty, and it is now overcome.

A disconsolate and broken hearted woman as she calls herself—Mrs. Luara Hunt, of Broadalbin, Montgomery county, New York notifies the public through the Amsterdam Intelligencer, that her husband Josiah Hunt, has left her bed and board and strayed away to parts unknown; and she forbids all girls, old maids and widows, not to meddle with or marry him, on penalty of the law.—She also earnestly entreats all editors "throughout the world" to lay the foregoing information before their readers. Mrs. Hunt will please to perceive that we have complied with her request.

*Counterfeit Coin*.—We are informed that large quantities of counterfeit half dollars and ten cent pieces are in circulation in this city and vicinity. They are imitations of American coins and very difficult to detect. It is said they are a compound of tin, glass, and lead and are equal in sound and weight to the genuine. Our informant says they are supposed to be Canadian manufacture, and well got up to deceive the best judges.

*Trial of Lawrence*.—Lawrence, who attempted to assassinate Pres. Jackson, has been tried, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. The testimony in his defence was ample. Prior to the commencement of any proceedings, Lawrence rose and addressed the Court to the following effect:—"I am under the protection of my father at home. The throne of Great Britain and the throne of this country of right belong to me. I am superior to this tribunal. I ask you to consider whether you are safe in your course of proceeding. Many other things to the like purpose said the prisoner with great dignity and address of manner.

We understand that a large number of Cattle have died in Eaton, N. H. from starvation, owing to the scarcity of hay.



**Marriages.**

In Belgrade, Mr. Joshua Frost to Miss Adeline Johnson; Mr. A. N. Lord to Miss Lydia Y. Darnen, all of Belgrade.

In New York, April 5, Mr. Matthew Lord, of Bridgeport, to Miss Jane Scofield, of Wilton.

**Deaths.**

In this town, on Friday evening last, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. WILLIAM J. STEVENS, aged 22. He was by the Author of his existence endowed with many of those amiable qualities, so essential to the enjoyment of social life. So kind and affectionate was he in his disposition—so consistent and respectful in his deportment, and so scrupulous in his regard to the interest and rights of others, as to secure the confidence and command the esteem of all who value character; and to bind the hearts of a large circle of acquaintances and friends to him in the strong ties of social affection. In the deep affliction, occasioned by his early death, his friends find consolation and support in the remembrance of the many excellencies of his character and virtues of his life.

In Augusta, Mr. Job Springer, aged 90; Mrs. Lucy Lyon, aged 74.

In Farmington, wife of Hon. Nathan Cutler.

In the New York Hospital, Benjamin Dearborn, lawyer, aged 48; James M. Norris, Clerk, aged 21; John Fennin, seaman, aged 39; Wm. Williams, seaman, aged 22, all of Maine.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 27.**

Reported for the Boston Patriot.

At market 250 Beef Cattle, 20 yoke Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 275 Sheep, and 700 Swine. 25 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—We continue to advance our quotations in order to conform to sales. A few very fair were taken at about \$7. We quote prime at 39s a 40s 6d; good at 36s a 39s; thin 32s 6d a 34s 6d. We noticed a beautiful yoke, said to be the best ever at Brighton market, which were purchased at a high price, and have left for New York.

Working Oxen—We noticed sales at \$60, 76, 80, 95, 115, and 138.

Cows and Calves—Sales were noticed at \$23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, and 35.

Sheep—Lots were taken at \$5 a 6, and one lot extraordinary fine, at \$10 each.

Swine—In demand and prices have advanced; lot to peddle was taken at 5 3-8 for sows and 6 3-8 for barrows; at retail 7 for sows and 8 for barrows for those weighing under 80; all over 6 and 7.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of all and singular the Goods and Estate which were of David O. Allen late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken the trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

DAVID LONGFELLOW, Admin'r.

Winthrop, April 30, 1835.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of April, A. D. 1835.

John Wadsworth, administrator on the Estate of John Wadsworth, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the last Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy.

Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

**Durham Short Horn Bull.**

The subscriber gives notice that he has a first rate Durham Short Horn Bull, a descendent from Coelebs, and of the same blood as Jupiter, the Kezer Bull, &c, which will stand for the ensuing season at his farm in Winthrop.

This animal is one of the best Bulls in the country, and combines as many good points as any other. He is a fine red, with some spots of white, large, well proportioned and active.

Farmers are requested to call and see him, and examine thoroughly. He will be put to Cows for the low price of One Dollar and warranted.

Those who are wishing to improve their breed of Stock cannot do better than to avail themselves of his services. CONSIDER STURTEVANT.

Winthrop, April, 1835.

To the Honorable HENRY W. FULLER, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The petition and representation of MOSES WHITE, Guardian of Mary Follet, Abigail Follet now Abigail Sutherland, Jesse Follet, Sophrona Follet and Rheuama Follet, all of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, Minors, respectfully shews that said minors are seized and possessed of certain Real Estate, situated in said Winthrop, and described as follows:—The right of said minors to the Farm on which Michael Follet, late of said Winthrop, deceased, lived at the time of his disease—that the estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minors, and that it will be for the interest of said minors that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out on interest. He therefore prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All of which is respectfully submitted.

MOSES WHITE.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss. At a Court of Probate held at Augusta on the last Monday of April, 1835, on the Petition aforesaid,

Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said Petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of June next, a the Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted—such notice to be given before said Court.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

**School Meeting.**

By virtue of a Warrant from the Selectmen to me directed, I hereby notify and warn the legal voters in School District No. 4, in Winthrop, to meet at their School-house, in said District, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. to act on the following articles, to wit:

Art. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

Art. 2. To choose a Clerk.

" 3. To choose an agent for the year ensuing.

" 4. To choose committees, and instruct them.

" 5. To hear the report of Committees or act any thing thereon.

Art. 6. To determine what proportion of their money shall be appropriated to a school taught by a woman, if any, and also what description of scholars shall attend such school.

PLINY HARRIS, one of said District.

Winthrop, May 4, 1835.

**WINTHROP****Silk Hat Establishment.**

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have recently commenced the manufacture of SILK HATS, at the old Stand where purchasers can be furnished with a good article, warranted. They will make to order every Shape, Size and Colour, which is desired.

They also continue to keep as usual a large stock of Fur Hats of every description, wholesale and retail.

N. B. They will pay cash for all kinds of Hattings and Shipping furs, and for Wool Skins.

CARR & SHAW.

Winthrop, April, 1835.

**Mulberry Trees.**

The subscriber has for sale 3000 Mulberry Trees, from two to four years old.

JOHN T. RICHARDSON.

Winthrop, May 4, 1835.

**Removal.**

JAMES ROBERTS respectfully informs his friends & customers, that he has removed from his old stand to the neat and comfortable establishment, No. 1, Morton street, opposite the Temperance Hotel, where he will be constantly on hand to shave and clip in the nicest manner, those who may feel disposed to give him the use of their chins and caps. His razors are in the keenest order, and his lather always ready. "Don't forget the number."

Winthrop, May 6, 1835.

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**Notice.**

THE demands of COLE & CRAIG, COLE & STURTEVANT, SAMUEL WEBB, and MARK FISHER, are left with the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to either of said firms or individuals, on Book or by note, for debts contracted while they were in business in this place, would do well to adjust the same without delay, for this is the last call of this kind they will receive.

SAMUEL P. BENSON.

Winthrop Village, April 28, 1835.

**Samuel P. Benson,**

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

will give faithful attention to all business entrusted to his care.

**Wool Growers Meeting.**

IN pursuance of a vote of Wool Growers, held at Masonic Hall in Winthrop, May 30, 1834, authorizing me to call a meeting of Woolgrowers the ensuing year. I hereby give notice to all concerned, that there will be a meeting of Wool growers held at said Hall, in Winthrop, on Saturday the 23d day of May, 1835, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of consulting upon whatever subject may interest those engaged in the growing and sale of wool.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, April 24, 1835.

**Particular Notice.**

The subscriber being about to leave town requests all persons who are indebted to him for the services of his Horses, to make immediate payment,—delays are dangerous.

GEO. W. STANLEY.

Winthrop, April 12, 1835.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of April, A. D. 1835,

NANCY CHANDLER, Administratrix on the Estate of MILTON CHANDLER, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented her second account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the second Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy.

Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

**SILK HATS**

Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at J. HOOPER'S

**Fashionable Hat Store,**

Water Street, Augusta, Me.

ALSO—A large assortment of DRAB HATS of every description and color, together with a prime assortment of Black, Beaver and Muskrat Hats, for gentlemen and youth.

ALSO—CLOTH CAPS, new Spring style, and a large assortment. All of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Augusta, April 20, 1835.

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## Poetry.

## Domestics Aside;

OR TRUTH IN PARENTHESIS.

I really take it very kind,  
This visit, Mrs. Skinner,  
I have not seen you such an age—  
(*The wretch has come to dinner.*)

Your daughters, too—what lovely girls—  
What heads for painters' easels,  
Come here and kiss the infant dears,  
(*And give it, perhaps the measles.*)

Your charming boys I see are home  
From Rev. Mr. Russells,  
'Twas very kind to bring them both—  
(*What boots for my new brussels.*)

What! little Clara left at home,  
Well, now I call that shabby,  
I should have loved to kiss her so—  
(*A flabby, musty baby.*)

And Mr. S. I hope he's well,  
Ah! tho' he lives so handy,  
He never now drops in to sup—  
(*The better for our brandy.*)

Come, take a seat—I long to hear  
About Matilda's marriage,  
You come of course to spend the day—  
(*Thank Heaven, I hear the carriage.*)

What, must you go! next time I hope  
You'll give me longer measure,  
Nay—I shall see you down the stairs,  
(*With most uncommon pleasure.*)

Good bye, good bye—remember all,  
Next time you'll take your dinners,  
(*Now David, mind, I'm not at home,*  
*In future to the Skinners.*)

## Miscellany.

## New York Police.

A Lover's Device.

The public will recollect that on or about the 29th ultimo, Mr. Weakly, merchant, of Livingston county, on his passage to this city on board the steamboat Constitution, was robbed of \$3,250, in bank bills, which were cut out of a pocket in his pantaloons, while he slept, and carried away. For the recovery of this money, he offered a reward of \$500, and some of the officers of our police were soon on the *qui vive* to arrest the unknown thief, recover the plunder, and pocket the reward. No suspicion rested on any one until last week, when a genteel well dressed and handsome young man, named Erastus Eaton, from Down East, became the subject of police surveillance, by his ill judged zeal in attempting to win the heart and hand of a beautiful young lady, of whom he had become enamoured. Eaton, whose devotions at the shrine of beauty were incessant and persevering, had heard the object of his affections say, that she never would marry any man unless he had plenty of money, and as he had not been blessed by fortune with an over supply of this indispensable promoter of his happiness, he determined to supply, in seeming, what he was particularly deficient in, in point of fact. Having a few bank notes of \$3 and \$5, he conceived the project of blinding the eyes of his fair one, by cutting up some theatre bills of the exact size of bank notes, he placed them in between the bills in alternate strata, in so ingenious a manner that their exterior presented the appearance of the "rôle kimbals," as Joe Strickland would say. Thus armed with artificial wealth, he went to his lodgings, No. 160 Sullivan street, on Monday, the 30th of March, where his charmer also boarded, prepared to execute the *ruse de guerre* he had planned, in the most accomplished and successful manner.

As his sitting room was adjoining the one that the young lady occupied, he entered his own and sat down, carefully leaving open the door, that the natives as they passed might stare and be awed into astonishment. Drawing near to a table, he pulled out his pocket book and took out a pile of what appeared to be bank notes, as tall as the thickness of a common bible; and began to count them over with apparent anxiety to ascertain the amount. The

family passing and repassing, were very naturally led to look in, in order to ascertain what our hero was at, and were actually dumfounded when they saw him hastily gather up his pretended pile of notes, as if solicitous to conceal them from observation. The observers soon whispered the story about the house, and among the peepers into the room, was the young lady herself, who had the gratification to see her love snatch up hastily what she believed to be an immense amount of money in bank bills. In short the young lady saw it, the mistress of the house saw it, and the servants and boarders all saw it. And their surmises were more fully confirmed, when afterwards Eaton inquired, whether such and such banks were good, as he had a large quantity of their notes on hand. The courtship then went on swimmingly, and the scruples of the young lady being overcome by the all powerful remedy of bank note applications to her fancy, her heart yielded. She walked out with her lover, smiled graciously upon him as he showed her his money and talked of marriage, and promised him her hand. But in an unanticipated hour, a storm had gathered which swept away the golden visions of Eaton, and nipped in the bud his matrimonial expectations. A young man seeing the money of Eaton, and supposing it stolen, communicated his suspicions to Huntington, the officer who set to work to ferret the imaginary thief, whom he supposed to be no other than the robber of Weakly. Eaton having removed to No. 52 Frankfort street, the officer watched his lodgings by night, and dogged his footsteps by day; traced out all his haunts; marked with his eyes all his companions, and hearing from some one that Eaton had been in the Massachusetts State prison, determined to arrest him as a thief.

Following him up Frankfort street, on Tuesday, Huntington accosted Eaton, asking his name, if he was not a thief, and had not been in Massachusetts prison, &c.—to all of which he returned an angry answer; when the officer arrested him, and carried him before the magistrate of police. There he was searched, and a large pocket book taken from him, crammed with what seemed to be notes; and he was temporarily committed to prison.

On opening the pocket book, however, to examine its bulky contents, between 30 and 40 dollars in bank bills, only, were found, the rest being papers cut up and put up as before described. This was a puzzler; but not to be bamboozled out of the \$500 reward, Huntington brought as a witness, the lady with whom he had boarded in Sullivan street, with a whole posse of others, who were separately examined touching the wealth of Eaton; and by computation he was supposed to have had at least \$6000 as all believed they were genuine notes. But as no other money could be found, as none other had been seen but the identical package, and as Eaton tired of imprisonment, told the whole story of his loves, and artifices, and designs, he was necessarily discharged from prison, not as the purloiner of Weakly's money, but the attempted filcher of a young lady's heart and hand. And the result was, that Eaton's deception being exposed, he lost his intended wife, the young lady lost her betrothed husband, the court lost their fees, and the officer his \$500 reward.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## New-England Seed Store.

At the *Agricultural and Horticultural Warehouse* connected with the New-England Farmer the subscriber continues the Seed Establishment, and now offers to dealers, Gardeners, and the public generally an unrivalled collection of

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FLOWER SEEDS, comprising unusual fine varieties and of undoubted quality and vitality—being raised under the particular direction and expressly for the establishment.

Garden Seeds in boxes assorted for dealers from 10 to 100 dollars each.—Also in pounds, halves and quarters at very moderate prices.

Boxes of Seeds containing a good assortment for private gardens at \$3 each.

300 to 400 choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS in 6 cent papers—20 papers for \$1.00.

Grass Seeds at the lowest market prices at Wholesale and Retail.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES, Grape Vines, Plants and Roots supplied at one day's notice.

Just published a Catalogue of 80 pages which will be sent gratis to customers.

Jan. 21.

GEO. C. BARRETT.

## Cast Iron Ploughs,

Of Hitchcock's and Stone's make, for sale by  
PELEG BENSON, Jr. & Co.  
April 15, 1835.

## TO INVALIDS.

D. R. RICHARDSON, of South Reading, Mass. has (in compliance with the earnest solicitations of his numerous friends,) consented to offer his celebrated

## VEGETABLE BITTERS AND PILLS,

to the public, which he has used in his extensive practice more than thirty years, and they have been the means of restoring to health thousands of Invalids, pronounced incurable by Physicians.

No. 1. Are recommended to Invalids of either sex, afflicted with any of the following complaints, viz.—Dyspepsia; Sinking, Faintness or Burning in the Stomach; Palpitation of the Heart; Increased or Diminished Appetite; Dizziness or Headache; Costiveness; Pain in the Side; Flatulency; Weakness of the Back; and Bilious Complaints.

No. 2. Is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases, which arise from an impure state of the Blood, and exhibit themselves in the forms of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head in children and various other cutaneous diseases. It is an excellent remedy for Females afflicted with a sore mouth while nursing or at any other time.

Plain & Practical directions accompanying the above Vegetable Medicines, and they may be taken without any hindrance of business or amusement, and will if persisted in prevent and cure numerous diseases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a premature grave.

Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of NATHAN RICHARDSON & SON, on the outside wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by DAVID GRIF-FITH, Portland, Sole agent, and also by the following persons, viz:

SAMUEL CHANDLER, Winthrop; Thomas Chase, North Yarmouth; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; Otis C. Waterman, New Gloucester; Nathan Reynolds, Lewiston; E. Latham, Gray; A. E. Small, Saco.

## Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Plants, &amp;c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Mass. Five and a half miles from Boston, by the Western Avenue—half a mile from the Worcester Railroad.



The Fruit Trees include the finest kinds of New Flemish Pears;—Also Apples, Cherries, Peaches, plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries, including the Chinese Mulberry, or MORUS MULTICAULIS; Strawberries, Figs, &c., Selections from the best varieties known. The Ornamental Trees and Plants alone, comprise one thousand varieties, the most beautiful known; these include Horse Chestnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Scotch Larch, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Snowballs, Lilacs, Honeysuckles, &c. &c.—Superb China and Hardy Roses, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Pæonies, and splendid Double Dahlias.

Trees and Plants, when ordered, are selected and labelled with due precaution and care, and securely packed and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation gratis to the City.

All orders left with DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop who is Agent, will be in like manner promptly attended to.—Catalogues gratis, on application.

## Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm upon which he now lives in Winthrop. Said farm is two miles from the village and about eight miles from Augusta, and was formerly known by the name of the *Stephen Pullen Farm*. It contains 100 acres, and is conveniently divided into tillage, pasturage, mowing and wood land. It is well watered—has near the house a good spring and two good wells of water. About 25 acres are first rate brook intervalle. There is annually cut upon the farm about 35 tons of hay, 25 of it of the first quality. There is also about 8 acres of second growth Sugar maples, affording an excellent chance for the manufacture of maple sugar—probably 2000 or more trees now ready for tapping. The whole is offered on reasonable terms—one half of the purchase money down, and the remainder in good security in three annual payments.

WM. H. BEARCE.

Winthrop, April 8, 1835.